

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1882.

THE RICHMOND Whig says:

"The tobacco tax must be abolished, and it is only through the influence of our great liberal movement with the Federal Administration that this can be accomplished."

Well, considering the two facts, that the republican caucus of the U.S. House of Representatives only three months ago resolved that the tobacco tax not only should not be abolished but that there should be no reduction in it, and that Gen. Mahone's proposition to reduce the tax to eight cents a people will think that if the only hope for that is unless that jury has been "fixed the abolition of the tax rests upon the inabandoned at once, and Virginians make up sectional and unjust tax until the democrats get control of the country.

How's THIS? At the John Brown picnic at Chicago yesterday letters of regret for compulsory absence were read from President Arthur, Wendell Phillips, Roscoe Conkling, Secretary Lincoln, General Grant, Robert Ingersoll, Senator Hoar and other political friends of General Mahone and Captain Wise, but none from the General himself nor from the Captain, whose father hanged the diabolical old murderer and incendiary. After all the federal patronage and republican support the General and the Captain have received, it is black ingratitude for them to be wanting in respect to the memory of such a perfect representative of stalwart republicanism as the man who attempted to instigate the most terrible of all crimes-a servile insurrection, in their own State. But why the General and the Captain should swallow Wendell Phillips and gag at John Brown they alone can tell.

BOTH GENERAL MAHONE and his home organ confess that Mr. Massey was correct when he said he could have bought a sufficient number of Mahoneite members of the Legislature to elect him at ten dollars apice, and say it was necessary to "bind them by the plainest and strongest obligations to the movement they pretended to serve." The says, they have to be bound by the most solemn pledges to prevent them from selling themselves to their opponents? However, as the leader of the party sold out to the Arthur wing of the republican party, there is no need of his kicking up a row with some of the rank and file because they wanted to sell at cheaper rates to the demo-

THE VIRGINIA organ of the Mahoneites says :

"Virginia manhood is not represented by him who sells his party and cause in the hope of promotion from the enemy, or who would sacrifice cause and party to the mean sentiment of revenge.

True as the Gospel, in which General Mahone does not believe! But what will the General say when his own property thus correctly portrays him? The portrait would have been exact if to the sentiment of revenge had been added the meaner desire for self preferment.

"JUDGE" SPAULDING, the Mahone nominee for Congress in the Norfolk district, sees the handwriting on the wall and flees from the wrath to come. After visiting several counties in the district it became so apparent to him that the Boss had lost his grip that he threw up the nomination and abandoned the contest. Mr. Phœbus, as stated in the GAZETTE's Washington correspondence of yesterday, may be induced to lead the forlorn hope, but Mr. Dezendorf says that sun will never rise in the U.S. House of Representatives.

GENERAL MAHONE'S own paper says the General "is not playing into the hands of the enemy. He is not selling out the cause and party." No, he never played into the hands of the republicans when, professing to be a better democrat than the late Senator Hill, he gave them the control of the U. S. Senate; and if any Virginian is dubious on the selling out question he is both deaf and blind and hasn't had the faculties for acquiring information possessed by institutions for that class of unfortunates.

GEN. MAHONE'S home organ says :

"Whatever else may be said of Gen. Mahone, it cannot be denied that he is faithful to the party and to the people.

Why, certainly! Henever sold his party to the Arthur wing of the republicans, and he submitted the Riddleberger bill to a vote of ample consideration for the five cents tax, the people! Gen. Mahone not faithful: Perish the thought!

GENERAL LEE said "the true hero of this war is the 'private soldier.'" But General Mahone says the "true hero" shall not be States army, and that a U. S. statute the object of which is to cast odium and reproach upon the "true hero" shall not be repealed.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery for September has been received from its publishers, The Russell Publishing Co., Boston. This number has a most interesting table of contents and is beautifully illustrated and the magazine is as indespensible in a family of children as the slipper.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1882.-It is well-known that when Mr. Blaine first went into President Garfield's cabinet he was opposed to the Mahone movement and had no hesitancy in saying so. It is equally well known that he subsequently withdrew his opposition to that movement, but, and in this respect he was equally as frank in saving that he did so solely and simply because the President and all his cabinet save only himself were in favor of that movement, and that as he was to remain in the cabinet, he wanted it to be a united one, and for that reason, while doing nothing to aid the movement referred to would do nothing to oppose it. As the conditions have changed, Mr. Blaine, it is said, has changed with them, and intelligence from various quarters in Virginia is to the effect that the ex-Secretary is exerting what in-fluence he possesses in that State in favor of the straightout republican and debt paying movement. Of course his influence is only operative upon those who think that he will be either the leader or the Warwick in the next national republican campaign, but its effect, according to the intelligence referred to, shows that Mr. Blaine in Virginia, at least,

is still a power in the land. Mr. Richard Merrick commenced his speech in the prosecution of the Star route swindlers to-day, and the knowledge that he would do so attracted a large crowd to pound received only two republican votes, the Court House and reawakened the interand one of those Kellogg's, who wished to est in that trial which was previously kill the bill that contained it because that on a decided wane. He is making a powbill reduced the duty on sugar, reasonable erful argument for the Government, and it must have immense effect upon the jury. the abolition of the tax rests upon the in-fluence the Mahoneites have with the Fed-jury was, which failed to observe anything eral Administration, it may as well be in Walch's testimony upon which to base an indictment.

Mr. Rodderick Butler, who formerly, as their minds that they will have to pay this Houck and Moore are now, was a scalawag member of the House from Tennessee, and who obtained notoriety by selling a cadetship at West Point in the open market, is here to-day, but his society is not hankered after by the reputable men who formerly associated with him. The republicans of his sults? Mr. Massey's candidacy antago-county elect him to the Legislature of his nizes no Democrat. No Democrat—Read-State, but are afraid to put him up for Congress again.

A naval officer who recently brought his essel into Hampton Roods will, it is understood, be court-martialed for employing a pilot, as such officers are supposed to be able to do without pilots at such open harbours as that at Hampton Roads. It will be remembered that two naval officers were disciplined for the same offense at New York some time ago.

Register Bruce, of the Treasury Department, is of the impression that the defect in the transfer provision printed on the back of the new 3 per cent, bonds is a fatal one, and must necessitate their reprinting. Secretary Folger is responsible for the defect and its probable cost, forty thousand dollars. The Secretary has not yet arrived and every day he is absent delays the exchange of the

The negroes of this city, who know about as much and no more of what is going on in the dictation of Mr. Neale, and, (almost Choctaw county, Alabama, than of what is happening in the moon, are to hold a public meeting here next Saturday night and formally deny the statement that the men of their race in the county referred to had conspired to massacre the white people of

that county. Col. Popham has returned to this city. An impartial investigation of his case will show that about half a million dollars passed General knows his party; but what sort of through his hands during the time he was men must it be composed of when, as he clerk of the U.S. Court for the eastern district of Virginia, that he had at his disposal blank checks signed by the Judge of the Court, and that what happened to him might have happened to any other man who after a twelve year's term of office was suddenly called upon to settle. After a little time he did settle all his accounts in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the parties in-

terested. Judge Hughes, of the U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, has been requested by the President to hold the U.S. Court for the Western District of that State until the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Judge Rives can be filled, which will probably not be until the next session

of Congress, and he will do so. It is reported from the Norfolk district, in Virginia, to-day that everybody there concedes the utter defeat of the Mahone movement in that district. It is said that should Mr. Phœbus agree to accept the nomination abandoned by Judge Spalding, Mr. Sam Shoemaker, of Baltimore, a national bank man and a prominent member of the 'high moral" party, will advance him \$30,000 in addition to the sum he will receive from C. Clark, of Richmond, and J. Hubbell, of Washington, with which to prosecute his campaign.

The Tag-Tax.

Some time since the Southern Fertilizing Company, Addison & Allison, and A. S. See, filed an injunction in the Chancery Court of this city against Dr. J. M. Blanton, Commis- | could disintegrate the Neale delegation and sioner of Agriculture for the State of Vir- reconcile all the conflicting elements. This ginia, to restrain him from collecting five cents for tags upon packages of commercial fertilizers, insisting that the act was unconstitutional, and the conduct of the Commissioner of Agriculture illegal and void. The foundation of the bill was that the State had and several of his friends, declared most appropriated \$5,000 for the Agricultural Department, and that the tag tax was wholly unnecessary. The answer of the Commonwealth has been filed by Attorney-General Blair. It insists that insomuch as the tax is uniform it is constitutional; that the act of the General assembly establishing the Department of Agriculture expressly authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the law into effect; that the commercial fund of \$5,000 was wholly inadequate to the purpose; that \$2,100 of it was consumed in the salary of its officers, and as his duties are extensive and important to the Commonwealth he claimed that he required five cents to be paid for each tag that was affixed to packages of fertilizers of two hun-

dred pounds and less quantities. It is claimed that the act and regulations of the Commissioner are almost exact transcripts of a Georgia law that has been passed on several times by the courts of that State, and that the dealer in fertilizers receives an because his fertilizers are inspected, analyzed and registered, and thus commercial chaiacter and credit give to them. Also, that it prevents the goods of a legitimate dealer from being brought into competition with worthless, covnterfeit compounds, and at the same time it protects the farmer who able to hold a commission in the United uses the fertilizers from being imposed upon al Committee has formally declared in favor by worthless articles.

> A dispatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg says: "Engineer Melville, of the in its letter to Mr. Dezendorf says: "That Jeannette, and Lieutenant Berry and two sailors, of the burned steamer Rodgers, were granted an audience by the Emperor and Empress at the Peterhoff yesterday. The reception extended them was very cordial. The Emperor yesterday also received the credentials of Mr. Hunt, the recently ap-pointed United States Minister to Russia."

POLITICAL.

Mahone or Virginia Which ? [From the Richmond Dispatch.]

There is no legal obligation on you to lote: the moral obligation is transcendant: He who fails to east an honest vote commits two crimes. He shirks his duty to yote worthly; he aids every man who votes unworthly. If this was ever true and clear it is doubly so now. In the coming election the voter has a new power and a new responsibility. He may, and either actively or passively will, support two candidates for Congress this year; and as the power is doubled so is the accountability.

If you vote for John S. Wise and your Ic-

cal candidate for Congress you destroy your vote as effectually as if you voted for two opposing candidates for any other office; if you rote for John E. Massey and your local candidate you double your vote. This states the position in a sentence.

Two years ago there might have been some doubt of this. There is none now.

Two years ago John S. Wise, announcing his candidacy for Congress, said, "I was born a Democrat, am a Democrat, and expect to die one." To-day he is a Federal effice-holder, nominated by a Republican President, and confirmed by a Republican Senate. Two years ago he boasted of his loyalty to Hancock, your candidate for the presidency now he hold office by the favor of Hancock's enemies. Two years ago he publicly pledged himself to do all in his power to secure the endorsement of the Democratic national ticket by the Readjusters: now he is stumping this State, trying to persuade these same Readjusters to give their confi-

dence to Hancock's political antagonist.

Everywhere there is an unpaid debt of gratitude to John E. Massey and his friends, such as no party in Virginia or elsewhere ever left unrequited. To give him your vote consolidates his friends, confirms our alliance with them, demonstrates to our Readjuster-Democratic fellow-citizens the sincerity of our profession of a desire for unity with them, and above all-transcendently above all-assures the downfall of Mahone ism. What prejudice should not a patriotic citizens be glad to sacrific to secure such rejuster or Debt-Payer-contested the place with him, or now contests it. Elect him and the National Democracy will have a staunch vote and an able voice when need requires. Elect him and Mahone will have at his side a foe his superior in every quality that fits a man for politics, his scalpingknife whetted with the memory of unnum berer insults and injuries.

Hon. John S. Barbour.

[From the Winchester Times.] We think it due to the Hon. John S. Barour to correct a wrong impression, under which the authors of recent communications in the Alexandria GAZTTEE seem to labor, two years ago at Alexandria. One of these gentlemen-"Valley"-states that Mr. Barbour "was taken up by the convention at under duress) ratified; the other-"Fairfax." intent upon vicarious punishment, would have it "that Mr. Barbour's nomination was Mr. Neale's, and, therefore, in this instance, the custom of returning a member for a second term would be more honored in the breach than in its observance.' truth is that the suggestion of Mr. Barbour's name did not emanate from Mr. Neale, or from any of his supporters. It came about in this way. After two days cited discussion and ineffectual balloting the convention seemed farther from the attainment of its object than when it was first called to order.

The Valley claimed the standard for Conrad, on the score of his own eminent fitness to bear it, and because, like the Old Guard, she had stood fast when others wavered and won a bottle which had been lost beyond the mountain. "Ever faithful Loudoun, who had borne much heat and burden, had favorite son for whom she sought the honor. Culpeper fought nobly for the gallant Gibson, and Alexandria, for reasons too numerous to mention, but with a tenacity worthy a better cause, went into the

last ditch for Neale. The friends of the respective candidates in vain exhausted every resource of skill and rhetoric to secure their object. New and distinguished names were brought forward, but only to share the fate of those that

and been first presented. The Neale forces were apparently impregnable, while his opponents were as firm and fixed as the everlasting hills, in their pupose to defeat his nomination-whatever might be the consequences. There was as complete a deadlock as ever occurred in a convention and disorganization seemed to be impending.

At this juncture, in discussing the very grave and much mixed situation, with Gen Payne, Col. Tom Smith and others (whose names we cannot now remember,) the present writer expressed the opinion that John S. Barbour was the only man who opinion was concurred in, and a movement at once inaugurated, which resulted finally

in Mr. Barbour's unanimous nomination. And just here we desire to state our distinct recollection-that Mr. Neale himself. positively, when Mr. Barbour's name was first mentioned, that he would not under any circumstances accept the nominationa declaration which we believe, from the earnestness with which it was made, was inspired rather by M. N.'s wish to nip a dangerous boom in the bud, than by any information he had of what Mr. Barbour

Therefore, it is not fair that Mr. Barbour should be handicapped by any odium that may attach to the conduct of Mr. Neale. It is but rarely, nowadays, that the nomnation seeks the man, but in this case, it was true, whatever may be said to the

contrary. This statement is not made in antagonism to any gentleman whose name may be brought before the coming convention, but as we have been personally referred to in connection with the complication two years rising vertically to the height of four feet ago-it would not be fair to Mr. Barbour to

Brady's Telegrams.

The following are Brady's telegrams sent from Washington to the Mahone State Committee. "Please announce to the Republican Coalitionists of the State and especially those of the Second Congressional District, that the National Republican Congressionof the Coalition nominee for Congress in that district, and completely repudiates the candidacy of Mr. Dezendorf. The committee this Committee is satisfied that Mr. Dezendorf by his course is endangering the best in terest of the people in Virginia, and that to support him now would be aiding in defeating the honest and earnest friends of the best elements of Virginia to wrest that State from the political tyranny of the Bourbon Democracy." And as to the coalition nom-

mittee says: "Let there be no misunderstanding anywhere that this committee recognizes you as the candidate in the second district of Virginia entitled to its support, and the direction of Tripoli. that support you shall have on every occasion and in every way in our power.'

The tide that is to submerge the Mahoneite coalition and shake Arthur-Stalwart-Republicanism to its rotten foundation is swelling. Those who in past State issues were extreme Funder Democrats, and others who were extreme Readjuster Democrats, are being aroused to one common enthusiasm in the work of saving Virginia from the terrors of Radical ring-and Boss-rule, with which she is now threatened. When John W. Daniel can lay down former political animosities, forget the dead issue upon which the Democrats of the State were divided, and lend his eloquent oratory (as he did at Amherst Courthouse on the 21st) in consistent support of his "old political opponent," John E. Massey, and announces unhesitat-ingly that he will vote for him, what true Democrat can longer hesitate as to his duty in the coming election? It matters not what you were. Funder or Readjuster; the duty of the hour is to lend your positive and active support in opposing the Mahone fac-tion, and through it Radical Republicanism. Richmond Dispatch.

The West Virginia State judicial convention organized, at Parkersburg vesterday with Hon. Chas. J. Falkner, as chairman. Adam C. Snyder, of Greenbrier county, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation for judge of the Court of Appeals. A resolution was adopted instructing the State executive committee to meet at Grafton, September 4. Messrs. Lucas and Hoge and their friends are invited to attend for consultation looking to an arrangement whereby the split in the second district may be closed up. A bitter personal discussion between the friends of Hoge and Lucas preeded the adoption of the resolution.

Maj. John W. Daniel, being on a visit to Amherst C. H., Monday last on legal business, accepted an invitation to address a large assemblage of Democrats. He denounced the Arthur administration as the most illiberaltowards the South which has ever existed and indulged in a severe arraignment of what he termed "the little petty boss and despot, William Mahone." He announced his intention to vote for Massey, his former political opponent,, for Congressman at large and urged every true democrat to do like-

Nothing definite has been heard from the Fifth District Coalition Convention. Several ballots are said to have been taken, on the last of which Sims, the late convert, led the field. Much dissatisfaction prevailed in regard to his nomination for Congress and the gathering was noisy and disorderly The chances are that the convention will adjourn without making any nomination and support Sims as an indepdent.

> Kellogg has been nominated for Congress in the 3d district of Louisiana. He announced that he would, in October, make a canvass, provided that harmony in the party is not in the meantime restored upon some basis that will permit of his withdrawal.

Judge Spalding declines the Mahone Judge Spalding declines the Mahone nomination for Congress in the Norfolk dishave been received her that Smith, who attrict and another convention is to assemble tempted to outrage a white lady has been the kidneys. But unpleasant as all the sympmade the nominee.

It is reported that Fulkerson has declared for Newberry.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES. Unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Front

[Special Dispatch to the Alexandria GAZETTE.] FRONT ROYAL, Va., August 24.—The unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead buried here took place to-day with imposing ceremonies. At an early hour citizens from the surrounding country commenced arriving in large numbers in all kinds of conveyances, and the excursion trains run over the Virginia Midland and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads brought in crowds, filling the town to overflowing. It is proposed to make the occasion a reunion of the soldiers who fought on both sides, and to carry this programme out General Charles E. Phelps, of Baltimore, has been invited to be present as a representative of the Union army to strike hands with Governor Holliday as a representative of the Confederate army, and exchange genuine words of fraternity. Gens. Phelps, Bradley T. Johnson, Trimble, Stewart and Herbert, all of Baltimore, have accepted invitations to be present, and are expected to accompany the Baltimore associations. Prominent citizens from all sections of Virginia are already here, and the arrival of the Baltimore organizations—the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, the Maryland Line Association, the Murray Confederate Association, and Wilson Post, Grand Army of the Republic,-are anxiously awaited. The Marylanders will carry in the parade the flags of the First and Second Infantry of their State—that of the First regiment having been carried victoriously through Front Royal May 24, 1862, at the defeat of Banks' army by Stonewall Jackson. The flag was afterwards decorated with a captured bucktail, by order of General Ewell, in honor of the victory over the Bucktail Rifles of Pennsylvania, June 6, 1862, when the gallant General Ashby fell. A beautiful floral tribute was received from Baltimore-a tribute from seventeen gentlemen, all members of the Corn and Flour Exchange. The design is a broken shaft, from a pedestal four feet square and one foot high. The broken shaft, signifying 'Cut off in life," is about one foot in diameter, and composed of white balsanrs. It

was beautiful both in design and execution. The Baltimoreans did not arrive till 3 o'clock, when the procession formed and marched to the cemetery, where S. S. Turner delivered the address of welcome.

The ceremonies are now in progress. Gov. Holliday the orator had not arrived at half past three. There are two thousand people

The War in Egypt.

PORT SAID, Aug. 24.-Two Arabs have been shot here for not answering the chal- tal in the origin of this movement should lenge of a sentry. The exodus of natives has consequently been renewed.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 24-10 a.m.-The advance of heavy calvalry and marine artillery has

London, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to the Manchester Guardian from Alexandria states that the garrison at Meks has been reinforced to guard against attack by tribes from

A dispatch from Ismailia to Reuter's Telegram Company says that 43 transports are merable forms, but they have always had the now in Lake Tismah. They are all ac- same cause. They have not afflicted the tively engaged in landing troops, horses, mules and artillery. Ten thousand men have already been landed. The fresh water canal their work has usually been as prompt as it

has been cut since yesterday. London, Aug.—A dispatch to the Ex-change Telegraph Company from Alexan-dria, dated at 5.30 o'clock this evening says: Movements are observable in Arabi Pacha's camp, from which it is surmised that the enemy are about to advance.

ted to be several hundred in number, entershots with them. Several residents who had returned to Ramleh have again fled.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 24.—M. De Lesseps has visited the Duke of Connaught and assured him of the friendly sentiments he enterains towards England.

Crop Prospects Chicago, Aug. 24.—Crop reports and the weather continue very favorable. Yesterday was the hottest day of the season. The the bad quality of the new wheat which has been more injured by wet weather in the southern section than the farmers acknowl-

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—The New England Homestead publishes to-day reports from about 100 correspondents as to the effect of the drouth in central and western New England. Summarizing these reports the Homestead says: They show the drouth to have been blasting in its effects except in South Vermont and the northern part of Berkshire county, Mass., where it has been comparatively little felt. The greatest injury has been done to corn which will be less than half a crop.

President Arthur.

New Port, R. I., Aug. 23.—President Arthur and the members of his cabinet visited the torpedo station this morning, and were honored with a magnificent torpedo salute, and shown all the appliances of modern warfare at that place. The President took a deep interest in everything he saw at the station. The Secretary of the Navy was

Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A Brownsville, rexas, special says: The yellow fever is rapidly spreading in the fourth ward. Several new cases are reported to-day. In Mata-moras many patients have been frightened to death, the doctors say.

Husband Poisoning.

London, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Vi enna states that over one hundred women are on trial at Gross Beskerek, Hungary, charged with poisoning their husbands. The guilt of thirty-five of the woman has been proved.

Launched. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The steamship

San Pedro, built for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, was launched at Cramp's shipyard this morning. She was built expressly for freight and has a carrying capacity of 3,500 tons.

on the 29th, when Harrison Phœbus will be lynched by a disguised party, who shot him

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The stock market opened generally weak, prices being lall ower than the closing prices of yesterday. In the early trade there was a sharp selling prices declined all per cent, the latter Northern Pacific preferred Just before 11 o'clock Northern Pacific preferred recovered percent to 91%.

The Markets. Baltimore, Aug. 24.—Virginia 6s deferred 10; do consolidated 58%; do second series 34; past due coupons 59; new 10.40s 42% bid to-day. Cotton quiet; middlings 13. Flour quiet and unchanged, except for Western family, which was reduced 10 cents per barrel. Wheat—Southern steady and active; Western higher: Southern red 110a114; do amber 115a118; No 1 Md 115 bid; No 2 Western winter red spot 114:1144; Aug 1144ga1144; Sept 1134ga1134g; Oct 1134ga1144; Nov-115a1154g. Corn—Southern white steady; yellow lower; Western steady and dull; Southern white 85a86; do yellow S8; Western Southern white Soaso; do yellow SS; western mixed spot 86 asked; Sept S14;a85; Oct S14;a85;4; Nov 798;a804;; Nov and or Dec new or old 70a72. Oats higher; Southern 48a52; do red rust proof 40a45; Western white 50a52; do mixed 43a45; Penna 47a50. Rye lower and dull at 64a 66. Hay unchanged and dull. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 8 2949 4. Sugar quiet; A soft 9 42. Whiskey steady at \$1 19a1 20.

New York, Aug. 24.—Stocks lower. Money 4. Cotton dull; uplands 13; Orleans 13 5-16. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat fairly active and \(\frac{1}{25}a^3 \) 4c better. Corn moderately active and 19234c better. CHICAGO, August 24.—Everything on 'Change ranges higher to-day, but trading is not remarkaably active. Wheat advanced 58278c, Corn 1828, Oats 141, (the latter for August and cash) Pork 5 87 %c, and Lard 527 %.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times." The English cotton trade is exceedingly

dull and without profit. There is a movement in England for plac-

ng a bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey.

Colonel G. Sage, an old New Yorker, died at the White Sulphur Springs yesterday. He leaves an estate of \$2,500,000. Two bales of South Carolina cotton, the first of the season, were received at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, and sold for 16

certs a pound. A great many Southern merchants are in Baltimore making fall purchases, and trade is active in several important branches, par-

ticularly dry goods and shoes.

The Philadelphia Press announces the failure of the well-known firm of James S. Woodward's Sons, of that city, dealers in cotton yarns, with liabilities estimated at

\$150,000 Fifty-three new cases of yellow fever were reported at Brownsville, Texas, yesterday and two deaths, both Mexicans. At Matamoras there were eleven deaths and

ome new cases The clerks in the War, Navy and Postoffice Departments have been visited by Hubbell's collectors, and those who refused to pay the two per cent. assessment are said to have been spotted.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Some Outspoken Statements of Great Value from Parties of the Highest Standing. When the people of America become so

thoroughly aroused, and on a subject of such serious importance as the preservation of their lives and health, it is but natural that the ones who have been largely instrumenspeak frankly and directly to the people most interested. It is for this reason that we thus come before the public and make the

following revelations. Every careful observer who has sought to the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

keep pace with the march of events has noted the alarming increase of certain peculiar physical troubles within the past few years. These troubles have come at unexpected moments and in a most treacherous way. They have manifested themselves in innuis fatal. There treacherous and deceptive nature has often prevented a careful analysis of what causes them, and, as a result, intense suffering and final disaster have usually ensued. The real cause, however, has been a derangement of the kidneys and all of these troubles are, in fact, the first symptoms of ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24.—Bedouins, repor- the terrible Bright's disease, which has

cast its dark shadow over so many homes ed Ramleh to-day and plundered several in the land and is increasing wonderfully houses. The outpost are now exchanging and continually. It is now conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by emi-nent scientists the world over, that this disease is the result of blood poisoning. This poisoning is brought about by wasted and unhealthy kidneys that permit the poison to remain in the blood, instead of throwing it from the system. But it is equally evident to all who have studied into the effect and have become conversant with the facts, that a disordered state of the kidneys and liver produces most of the comweather is good for corn, which is improv- mon complaints and pains which afflict the ing rapidly. Michigan millers complain of human race, and they can be traced to this source just as certainly as can Bright's disease. To purify a stream we must go to its source, and to cure a disease we must remove the cause. It being true, therefore, that nine-tenths of all human ailments are caused by diseased kidneys or liver, the only certain way to cure these troubles is by treating the organs which cause them. How intimately the kidneys are associated with the entire system may be understood from the fact that over 1,000 ounces of blood pass through them every hour, being more than 200 gallons, or nearly one ton in the course of twenty-four hours. This vast mass of living fluid is sent to every part of the body, and if the kidneys are diseased the impurities that are in the blood are not removed, and hence pass through the veins, carrying disease in some one of its many terrible forms. The horrors which accompany most of the diseases caused by disordered kidneys and liver cannot be described in print, while the dangers surrounding them are even greater than the agony. And yet a person may be troubled for months without knowing the cause of the diseases that have attacked him. Some of the symptoms of the first stages, any one of which indicates disordered kidneys or liver are these: Pains in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness, inflamed eyes, a coated tongue and a dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensations, indigestion (the stomach never is in order when the kidneys or liver are deranged,) a dryness of the skin, nervousness, night sweats, muscular debili-ty, despondency, a tired feeling especially at night, puffing or bloating under the eyes, etc. If any any of the following things are noticed about the fluids passed from the system, it shows that the kidneys and liver are out of order: A red deposit, a scum upon the surface, an unsual thickness or thinness, a very dark or a very light color, a burning sensation in passing, an unusal odor, a retention or a frequent desire to void and inability to do so. The above are a few of the hundreds of

symptoms which indicate the begining of aggravated cases of dieases of kidney for liver difficulties, and they require instant attention. If these symptons are not checked at toms and even these diseas are as nothing compared to the last stages of the complaints. The kidneys waste away by degrees, accompanied by intense pains; the heart becomes uncontrollable; the lungs are oppressed; the eyeballs grow glassy, and the entire system is reduced and debilitated. For weeks before death comes the sufferer movement, under the influence of which looks forward to it as a blessed relief, and anything that can furnish even temporary help is gladly hailed. Then it is that bloating begins; the face becomes puffy and pallid; the breath can only be caught in gasps, speech is impossible and muscular action suspended. The patient finally sinks into a state of unconsciousness to everything except the pains which are racking him, and death comes by certain but slow degrees. There can be but one conclusion which all readers of care and judgment will draw from these facts, which is the necessity of treating the disease in time and by that means which has been proven the best and most ef-

ficient. It has been our privilege to treat more eases and effect more cures of this terrible complaint than has ever been known before in the history of the world. The wonderful sale which our remedies have attained is due wholly to the fact that they have cured the ones who have used them. The power and value of any remedy must rest wholly on a basis of worth, and here is just where our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has found its wonderful power and success. But in this connection comes one important fact: It has always been true that articles of merit are subject to imitations. No one seeks to counterfeit the bills of a worthless bank. The productions of a cracked inventor or witless writer are never copied. It is just so with a healthy remedy. If it possess no merit it will not be subjected to imitations. If, however, it has power and value, imitations will spring up on every side. While it is a tribute to the value of this medicine that it has imitations, still, in justice to those who are suffering, we feel that all should be warned against them.

There is but one known remedy that has ever en able to cure serious kidney troubles or control these great organs when once deranged, and that remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. There are numerous nostrums on the market claiming to be just as efficient and some which even claim to be the same. The test of merit, however, is in what has been accomplished, and we therefore say unhesitatingly that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure stands alone, not only in point of excellence, but in the wonderful results it has achieved. In order to successfully avoid the purchase of spurious and injurious medicines, observe these facts:

Our remedy is put up in dark amber glass bottles, with the Safe (our trade mark) blown in the back. A private proprietary six cent interest revenue stamp is affixed to the neck and covers the top of the cork and is of a light brown color. In the middle thereof is a Safe in outline, and on it the picture of a negro gathering herbs. If this it the picture of a negro gathering herbs. If this stamp is not found on every bottle of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, or if there is any evidence that it has been tampered with, and if a Safe is not blown on the back of the bottle, reject the

bottle at once, and insist on having a genuine one. We are led to publish the foregoing in order that the public may know and realize just where we stand. We have always sought to keep our personality from obtruding upon the public, know-ing full well that the value of our remedy was the essential thing, but the unexampled use which has been made of this medicine, and the volumes of letters we are constantly receiving demand a personal statement from us. We are justly grati-fied at the confidence which has been shown us, and thankful for the myriads of cures our remedy has performed, and we pledge ourselves for the future as we have endeavored in the past, to furnish the best and only valuable remedy that can control and cure all the many and terrible troubles arising from disorders of these great organs.

Sincerely, H. H. WARNER & Co.

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion, rooust health, and powers of endurance follow